(*mSal2*) gene. This knockout mouse may also contain, for example, a nucleic acid construct including a mutant *Sal2* gene and this mutant Sal2 gene may be conditionally expressed. In a preferred embodiment, the mutant *Sal2* gene, for example a human *Sal2* gene, encodes a protein that contains a substitution of a Cys for the Ser at position 73 of SEQ ID NO.:1. However, the Sal2 protein may also be wild-type.

Please replace the paragraph starting on line 27 of page 34 with the following paragraph.

The *hSal2* gene has been mapped to chromosome 14q12 but was not recognized initially as a tumor suppressor gene. It was subsequently shown by others that this region of 14q is associated with a loss of homozygosity in 49% of ovarian cancers (Bandera et al., *supra*) and about 25 % of bladder cancers (Chang et al., *supra*). These findings, along with the underlying rationale of 'tumor host range' selection, suggest the possibility that *sal2* may function as a tumor suppressor. To test this possibility more directly, a screen for $p150^{sal2}$ expression was carried out on extracts of ovarian carcinomas (Fig. 7). Fig. 7 shows a Western blot of human ovarian tumors. The expression level of $p150^{sal2}$ in 20 ovarian carcinomas was compared with that of normal ovarian epithelial cells (N). Fifty micrograms of protein were loaded in each lane and blotted with polyclonal antibody against $p150^{sal2}$. Each ovarian carcinoma was labeled by its case number. Arrows indicate the normal position of p150. A polyclonal anti-p150 antibody made against the mouse protein clearly recognizes the human protein (Fig. 3B above). A band of the same apparent molecular weight is seen in extracts of normal human ovarian epithelial cells ('HOSE').

In the Claims:

1. (Amended) A method of identifying a mammal having or at risk of acquiring a proliferative disease, said method comprising at least one of the following steps:

(a) measuring the Sal2 protein level in a cell of said mammal relative to the